WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1822. [NO. 124.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. ⁂ Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued til ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

Valuable Stock of Goods.

FOR Sale, the stock of goods formerly belonging to the firm of Cowan & Vail, of Charlotte, N. C. consisting of a general assortment of fresh and seasonable goods. Any person wishing to purchase, can call and examine for themselves, on or before the week of Mecklenburg Superior Court; at which time I will attend in Charlotte for the purpose of disposing of the same. JAMES COWAN,
4wt'26 *Surviving Partner.*

Valuable Houses & Lands

FOR SALE.

I WILL sell, during the week of the Mecklenburg Superior Court, if not previously disposed of, the corner Lot, and Houses thereon, now occupied by Jonas Cohen, including the Store house now occupied by Cowan & Vail. This lot is one of the most eligible stands for business in the town of Charlotte. There are three tenements in the range of buildings, all of which are well calculated for store houses, with counting-rooms to each; and an attorney's office, stables, carriage house, &c.

I will also sell, at the same time and place, one small tract of land adjoining the town lands, containing 41½ acres; all of which is good arable land. The greater part of this tract has been cleared, and is now under cultivation.

Also, I will sell, at the same time and place, one tract of land in Rowan county, on the waters of Withero's creek, adjoining the lands of John Cowan, sen. and others, containing three hundred acres. This tract is principally wood land, of a good quality, and well timbered, except about twelve acres of excellent meadow.

Terms will be made accommodating.
Oct. 14, 1822. JAMES COWAN.

Groceries, &c. for Sale.

THE subscriber has just received a choice supply of GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, for *cash*. Among them are: Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rum, Rice, Figs, Raisins, Salt; and also, the usual supply of *Confectionaries*. Likewise, pint and half pint Tumblers. THOMAS HOLMES.
June 16, 1822.—106

Improved Cotton Gins.

THE subscribers take this method to inform the citizens of Rowan county, and counties adjacent, that they have commenced making *Cotton Saw Gins* on an improved plan. Those wishing to purchase Cotton Gins, by applying to us in Salisbury, a few doors north of the Court House, can be supplied as cheap as at any shop in this part of the state. All kinds of repairing done to Cotton Gins, at short notice, and on low terms. SAMUEL FRALY,
ALEX'R. FRALY.
Salisbury, Oct. 1, 1822.—3mt'33

A Swindler.

A SHORT time since, a man by the name of George Cartwright, a journeyman shoemaker, commenced working with me, and after getting into my debt, absconded without paying. He went off with a journeyman tailor, by the name of Lemons. It is supposed he will make for Tennessee, by the way of Lincolnton and Morganton. The object of this notice is to put the public on their guard, and let the character of the man keep pace with himself.

ASA TOMPSON.
Concord, July 29, 1822.—tf '13

Blind Horses.....cured.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of the United States, that he has obtained a patent from the President of the United States for a new and useful discovery in the method of curing BLINDNESS in Horses. The manner of treatment is simple, and very easily performed. Numbers of people have given certificates of the great usefulness of this discovery, and others are ready to testify in the same way, should they be called on. The subscriber wishes it not to be understood, that horses whose eyes have become dead, can be brought to their sight again; but, in many cases, where they have been blind from one to seven years, by his method they have been restored to perfect sight, and ever after remained so.

Rights for States, or single counties, may be obtained by applying, either personally or by letter, to the subscriber, or his agent, in the town of Huntsville, Surry county, N. Carolina. A right for a single county will be sold at from 50 to 100 dollars, proportioned to the population thereof. JOSEPH SATER.
Surry county, N. C. Aug. 12, 1822. 3mt'26

Writing Paper.

FOR sale at the office of the "Carolinian," at three dollars twenty-five cents per ream.
Also, two reams broken foolscap, $2 50;
And one bundle Super Royal, for wrapping.

Lands for Sale.

I OFFER for sale the plantation whereon I now live, containing 200 acres, of as good upland as any in the county, situated 3½ miles from Salisbury, and one mile from A. Long's Mill. There are on the plantation a good dwelling house, barn, and out houses; a good distillery, with two stills, and about 40 empty hogsheads will be sold with the distillery; also on the farm, a good meadow, and good apple and peach orchards. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and view the premises.

I also offer for sale another plantation, adjoining the above, containing about 200 acres, within three miles of Salisbury; which has on it a good dwelling house and barn, kitchen and smoke house; a good meadow, and apple and peach orchards. Any person wishing to purchase either of the plantations, will please apply to the subscriber, who will shew them, and give any information required.
Oct. 12, 1822.——'23 P. H. SWINK.

Land for Sale.

THE heirs at law of John Hanes, Esq. deceased, being of age, in order to make a lawful title, now offer for sale, by private contract, that valuable tract of Land where said deceased formerly lived, containing 420 acres, lying in the county of Rowan, N. C. on the north-east side of the Main Yadkin river, 12 miles west of Salem, 25 miles north of Salisbury, 10 miles below Huntsville, and 2 miles south of Clemonsville. To which is attached, a good portion of first rate river low-ground, and a good body of first rate meadow-land. The high land is of oak, hickory, and pine growth, and of good quality; with about 100 acres in a good state of cultivation, with orchards sufficient to make 500 gallons of brandy this year. The plantation is in good repair, with a new framed dwelling-house, kitchen, and smoke-house; with a good barn, tobacco houses, &c. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is expected any person wishing to purchase will see the premises..... which may be done by calling on the subscriber, living near the premises, who will at any time shew the land, and make contract for the above heirs. Any person wishing to purchase land in this part of the country, will do well to come and view the above land, as few such tracts are now for sale on the river. Terms will be accommodating.

If the above land is not sold at private sale before the *4th day of December next*, it will be sold at public sale on the premises, on that day; together with all the personal estate of said deceased. Where due attendance will be given, and conditions made known by me.

GEORGE HANES, *Administrator.*
October 7, 1822.——3wt'25

Lots for Sale.

THERE will be exposed to Public Sale at Clinton, Rowan county, situate in the fork of the north and south Yadkin, on the 4th day of November next, being the first Monday of the month, the remaining unsold lots in the town plan of said place; one of which contains a large new frame building, nearly finished. Likewise, the adjoining lands, upwards of two hundred acres, a great part of which consists of valuable low grounds, reserving the plan of the town, the width and direction of the road, to the scite of the bridge commenced on the north Yadkin, and to the bridge of the south Yadkin. The sale will continue from day to day, until the property is all disposed of; and a credit of one and two years given for the purchase money, with interest, the purchaser giving bond and security. Attention will be given, by

J. A. PEARSON,
JOHN CALLOWAY,
18wt'29 C. S. WOODS.

The sale of the above property is postponed to the 28th day of November, it being the last Thursday in the month—the sale to continue from day to day, until closed. *Oct.* 14.

Land to be sold for Taxes.

I WILL sell, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on Monday the 18th day of November next, the following tracts of land, (or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes and contingent charges thereon) due for the years 1820 and 1821.

100 acres (owner not known) lying on Long Shoal Creek, joining lands of George Harman, Loville and Potter, and others, (not listed.)

125 acres belonging to the heirs of James Wilson, lying on Potts' Creek, joining lands of Daniel Conrad, Jacob Shuford and others, (do. do.)

200 acres lying on naked creek, joining lands of William Koons and others, supposed to belong to —— Davis' Legatees, (do. do.)

200 acres lying near the Catawba Springs, (belonging to —— Pringle's estate,) listed by Capt. John Reid for the year 1820, for the year 1821 not listed.

83 acres lying on Snow Creek, joining lands of John Null and others, (formerly listed by said Null) belonging to —— Rhyne, (do. do.)

300 acres lying on the waters of Maiden Creek and Pinch gut, joining lands of Henry Sides and George Lutz, supposed to belong to the legatees of —— Jarrett, (do. do.)

100 acres lying on Jacobs' River, joining lands of Joseph Johnson and others, supposed to be the property of William Reid, (do. do.)

200 acres lying on the Catawba River, joining lands of William Henderson, James Abernathy and others, the property of William Davidson, (do. do.)

Also, 7½ acres, lying on John Wilfong's Mill Creek, joining lands of John Wilfong, Jacob Star, and others, belonging to David Bollinger's legatees,—not listed. JOHN COULTER,
Sheriff of Lincoln County.
September 27th, 1822. t27p

The Celebrated Horse

NAPOLEON,

WILL stand the ensuing season at my plantation, seven miles west of Salisbury, at ten dollars the season, five dollars the single leap, and fifteen dollars for insurance. The season will commence the 15th of September, and end the last of November. Produce of all kinds will be taken in payment at the market price.

MICHAEL BROWN.
September 9, 1822.——6wt'24

LIST *of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C. the 1st of October*, 1822.

Paris Alexander, Hezekiah Alexander, Susannah Alexander 2, Doct. Archd. G. Anderson 2, Asenith Alexander, Edward L. Alexander, Wallace Alexander 2, Robert. Allen. Robert Barnhill, Allen Baldwin, Anderson Beaty, John L. Barnett, Darling Belk, Murphy Bryant, Elizabeth Beaty, Lewis Brawner 2. Capt. Isaac Campbell 2, William Cook 2, Ezariah Coburn, Margaret Currey, James Cowan, Rev. Saml. C. Caldwell. David Chambers, George Cartwright, David Cross, William Carnes. Wm. L. Davidson, Robert Davis, Andrew Dunn, Mary Dinkins, Walter Davis, David Dougherty, E. Davidson, Sarah Dinkins. Sarah E. Erwin, Frederick Ezell. John D. Graham, Genl. George Graham, Robert Glass, Ephraim A. Green, Thomas Gray, Needham Griffis, William Gerby, John C. C. Gunn, Alexander Garden, John Garrison. Sarah Haynes, John Hammonds, Elender Hudson, Nancy Hoguelen, G. W. Hueston, Eli Hamilton, John Harris, Andrew Hipp, John W. Herron, Alexander Hogan, John Hode, Jonathan Harris 2, James P. Henderson. Mrs. Barbary Johnston. James Kirk 2. Samuel F. Love, Samuel W. Lindsay. Hugh M'Kee, Samuel Moore 2, Thomas M'Neely, James M'Leary, Duncan B. M'Rae, Andrew M'Leary, James Mulcove. Peter Newland.—Jonathan Orr 2, Miss Lemira Osborne. William Price, Wm. B. Porter, Robert Potts, Col. Thos. G. Polk, Charles S. Polk. William Redford, Milas I. Robinson. Edward Smith, Margery Scott, Robert Silliman, Gabriel Sibley, Holden W. Shelby, John Stillwell, John Smith, Cannon H. Shipp, Elihu L. Sherrell 2, James Spratt. Miss Milly Todd, John M. Thomas.—James Vickery 2, John Varner. Hugh Walker, Godfrey Williamson, Joseph Wilson, Rev. John M. Wilson, James Wallace, John Wilson, Jeremiah Wents, James White, John Williamson, Rev. Wm. Wilson, Robert Walkup 3.

3wt'25 WM. SMITH, *P. M.*

LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Concord, N. C. Oct. 1, 1822.

WILLIAM S. ALEXANDER, William Atkerson, Louisa Alexander, David Allen. B.—David Bradford, Andrew Bostian, Joshua Baker, Daniel Burdick, Herum Brown. C.—William T. Cowles, John Con, Erastus or John Case. E.—John Eddleman, Joshua Ellegood, Elizabeth Ettle. F.—Frederick Freesland, Alexander Ferguson. G.—Susannah Glover, William Glover. H.—Joseph Howel, Levi Hunycut, Mr. Harris, (Taylor) Samuel Harris, Thomas Hope 2, Jacob Hagler, Thompson Hunt, Webb Hart, Archibald Houston, William Hatly. J.—Elizabeth Johnson. K.—Francis Kirkpatrick, Samuel Killaugh, Col. D. Kerr. L.—Geo. Litaker, Christopher Lifler, James Lamb. M.—Joseph M'Kinly, Paul Misenhimer, Mathias Mitchell, John M'Clarty, Nathaniel Monteeth, Christopher Melker, James M'Clary, John Means, John Mullens. O.—Daniel Oudy. P.—Phifer & M'Ree 2, John Pharr, Peter Pless, Daniel Propes, Nathan Phillips. R.—Henry Rosaman, Hugh Ross, Philip Rumple, Seth Rogers, Peter Rumple, Francis Ross. S.—Elizabeth Spain, Satterwhite & Travis, Martin Stough, Philip Shive, Asa Smith, Jonathan Smith, John Stafford. V.—Alfred Venison. W.—Rev. John M. Wilson, Mary Wilie, Paul Walter, James Wise. Y.—John Yow. t24 D. STORKE, *A. P. M.*

State of North-Carolina,

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept. Sessions, 1822: Thomas Green, administrator of Elijah Green, deceased, *vs.* Silas M. Green....Original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therfore *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at our next Conuty Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be holden for the county of Haywood, at the Court-House in Waynesville, on the last Monday in December next, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him ex parte, and the land condemned accordingly.

Witness, ROBT. LOVE, *Clerk H. C. C.*
Price adv. $2 6wt'29

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Session, 1822: Joseph Davis *vs.* John Caldwell.....original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, then and there to replevy, plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him, according to the plantiff's demand,

Test. JOHN GILES, *C. R. C. C.*
Price adv. $2——6wt'26

State of North-Carolina.

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept. Term, 1822. David Tate, in right of Thomas Cole and David Davenport, *vs.* Adam Carver, and the heirs of Martin Davenport, deceased: Petition for partition. Whereas David Tate, in right of Thomas Cole and David Davenport, hath applied to the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Burke county, to divide and make partition of three tracts of land, belonging to the heirs of Martin Davenport; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Thomas Davenport is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, published in Salisbury, for six weeks, that the said Thomas Davenport appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of January next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

Sept. 7, 1822. J. ERWIN, *Clerk.*
Price adv. $2 00. 6wt'27

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN

Dancing School.

MR. SANSAY respectfully informs the Ladies and gentlemen of Salisbury, that he intends to open a *dancing school*, on the first of November next. On his arrival, he will give particular notice by another advertisement.
Oct. 1, 1822.——'21

Division of Rowan.

NOTICE.—A bill will be laid before the next General Assembly for a division of Rowan county: the new county to be laid off on the north side of the River. *Sept.* 18, 1822. '20

Dr. Asa M'Kinley,

INFORMS the citizens of Concord, and its vicinity, that he has located himself in the town of Concord, at Mr. Henry Williams', as *Physician*. Any calls that may be made in his professional line of business, will be promptly attended to. 3wt'24 *Oct.* 3, 1822.

Sheriff's Office,

Salisbury, Oct. 14, 1822.

LETTERS addressed to the Sheriff of Rowan county, on official business, must hereafter be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to, as there are great numbers of letters addressed to me from other counties, &c. I have found it necessary to adopt this course in order to save myself the expense of paying rather an uncomfortable sum in the course of a year, to the sole benefit of other people's pockets.

'23 SAMUEL JONES, *Sheriff.*

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Monday, the 30th of September, Archibald Gillimore, apprentice to the Blacksmith's Business. He is about 19 years old, tolerably well grown. The above reward, and no thanks, will be given to any person who will deliver said apprentice to me, living in Salisbury, N. C. All persons are forwarned from harboring or employing said apprentice, as I will rigidly enforce the law against such offenders. PHILIP JACOBS.
Oct. 14, 1822.——3wt'25

Pocket Book Lost.

I LOST a red morocco Pocket Book, between my house, in the Forks of the Yadkin, and Salisbury, or in Salisbury, on the 11th inst. It contained a note of hand on Gustavus Boswell, jr. for $80; one on Edward Boswell, for $25; and one on Wm. Taggart, for upwards of $6; and a mortgage from Edward Boswell to myself, dated in March last, and $14 40 cents cash, and some papers not recollected. I will satisfy any person who finds, and will either leave it with Sheriff Jones in Salisbury, or deliver it to me.

GUSTAVUS BOSWELL, Sen.
Oct. 12, 1822. 3wt'25

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed, issued from the Circuit Court of North-Carolina, at the instance of the United States' Bank, against Alexander Frohock and Alexander Long, sen. will be exposed to public auction, for cash, at the Court-House in Salisbury, North-Carolina, on the 31st day of October next, a certain tract of *Land*, lying on the Yadkin river, supposed to contain one thousand acres, more or less, in the county of Rowan, North-Carolina. This tract of land is the tract that Alexander Frohock sold to Judge Murphey.

Due attendance will be given by me,
BEVERLY DANIEL, *Marshal.*
By JAMES TURNER, *Dep. Marshal.*
Sept. 19, 1822.——6t'25

Notice to Jailors.

RAN AWAY from my plantation, in Lancaster District, South-Carolina, on the 5th of Sept. a negro fellow by the name of *Peter*. He is about 22 or 23 years of age, six feet 2 or 3 inches high, of a slender make, thin visage, throws his head back and speaks with considerable consequence when conversing, has a sore on the bottom of his right foot, which is at present small, but the surrounding scar is larger than a dollar—the toes are useless—but he wears a shoe on that foot. I purchased Peter from Mr. John K. Vincent, who brought him from Orange county, N. C. near the Caswell line. In returning to that place, he will probably be lodged in some jail; and in that condition, I expect, will deny his name and owner. Any jailor who may have him in custody, will please direct a line to the subscriber, at Liberty Hill, Lancaster District, S. C.—for which satisfactory acknowledgements shall be rendered. JOHN GOOCH.
Oct. 1, 1822.——'21

By the Governor of the State of North-Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, the Governor of the State is authorised to cause the unsold lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee tribe of Indians, to be offered for sale: Now, therefore, I, Gabriel Holmes, Governor of the State of North-Carolina, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale for the disposal, agreeably to law, of the said lands shall be commenced at Waynesville, in the county of Haywood, on Monday the 28th of October next, under the superintendance of a Commissioner, appointed for that purpose, who is authorized by my letter of instructions, to adjourn the said sale to, or near the site which shall previously be laid off for a town, on the said lands, should such adjournment be deemed advisable. One eighth part of the purchase money will be required of the purchaser, at the time of the sale, and bond and security for the payment of the balance, in the following instalments, viz: One eighth at the expiration of one year, one fourth at the expiration of two years, one fourth at the end of three years, and the remainder at the end of four years. The sale to continue two weeks, and no longer.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Raleigh, on the 12th day of September, 1822.

GABRIEL HOLMES.
5wt'25

Constables' Attachments

FOR sale at the office of the Carolinian; and, also, Constables' Capiases.

SILK WORMS.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

The editors of the Gazette have been favored with a translation of some remarks on the Raising of Silk Worms, grounded upon the experiments of the writer.

From these experiments it appears that the raising of Silk Worms is not only very simple, but attended with little labor, and does not divert the hardy hands of men from the work of their fields, as women, girls and boys, may be advantageously employed in spreading the leaves of the White Mulberry Tree, which is all the nourishment the Silk Worm requires.

Shortly after the Declaration of Independence, many of the ladies of Philadelphia turned their attention to raising the silk worms at their own homes, and they wore gowns of silk of their own raising; and to this day, rows of the mulberry are still standing in the vicinity of that city. Numerour causes could be here enumerated why the good work was not persevered in. But the object of the writer is, to induce thousands, who cannot be more profitably employed, to re-commence, or start anew, in one of the most delightful pursuits—and for this purpose give the following experiment:

In the first week of May, when the leaves of the Mulberry began to expand, the writer, who resides about two miles from Philadelphia, took out of a China tureen, a paper upon which the butterflies of the preceding year had deposited their eggs. The tureen had remained untouched in a closet of an upper room on the north side of the house, where there had been no fire. The paper of eggs were opened before an open window, in order to ascertain whether they would hatch by the simple action of the atmosphere, without the aid of artificial heat. Between the 5th and 8th of the month, more worms, not larger than ants, were hatched, than he could keep with the small quantity of Mulberry trees he had been able to collect.

In the piazza fronting the south, wainscoated, closed with ten windows, and Chinese blinds, a wire ten feet by four was prepared. The worms attached themselves to the branches of the Mulberry, laid on the paper where they had hatched, and then deposited on the wire frame. An extent of about 18 inches square was at first sufficient to contain the whole of the worms.—The fresh leaves were distributed to them with a free hand. Their growth was so rapid, that in less than a week they were too crowded. Signs of their coming to maturity were visible—small sticks and brush were arranged for them to climb and work upon. By the 3d of June, they had so far advanced in spinning, that a sample of silk was exhibited at the Cattle Show that day, which attracted the attention and admiration of the members of the Agricultural Society. A week after the crop was gathered, and thoroughly smoked in barrels with brimstone, which killed the larva of the worm, when it is metamorphosed into a butterfly, and perforates the ball in coming out. The balls were then preserved that the silk might be spun at leisure.

In cutting open a ball of the preceding year, the dead worm was found to be as dry as powder, and by rubbing it between the fingers, fell to dust, while the ball was free from stain. In five weeke a crop of 25 pounds of silk was gathered, as good in all respects as any ever raised in the South of France or Italy, from worms raised in a piazza, with no other check to the free operation of the air, than what was occasioned by the Chinese blinds, the sashes having been left open; which proves that the climate of our middle states is favorable to the raising of silk worms.

The writer on this subject supposes, that immense quantity of the cods or raw silk may be raised in this country, as well as cotton, and sent abroad to be spun; thereby producing no contemptible source of revenue.

He also offers the opinion, that better goods can be obtained from France and Italy, and at a cheaper rate, by sending them our native cods.

AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

METHOD OF CURING BACON.

An English dealer in *pigs* states, that the part of England from whence he came was above all other parts distinguished for the curing of bacon, and that the process by which this excellence was effected, is by *singing or burning the hair instead of taking it off by scalding*, in the way that we are accustomed to pursue; and that so much the more was the *singed bacon* esteemed, that it would command from four to five shillings more in the hundred than that which was cleansed in the ordinary way by scalding; and when my informant left England, which was about three years since, that cleansed by scalding, commanded 78 shillings, and the singed 84 shillings the hundred. He represented the mode of cleaning to be very simple. The hog having become perfectly dry after it is killed, place it upon the ground or a board, cover it over with straw and set it on fire, and after burning the hair quite off, at the same time taking especial care not to burn the skin, it should then be hung up and swept clean, and scraped gently, so as to avoid breaking the skin; after it has been washed down, it is to be opened and cleansed within, &c. My narrator stated another peculiarity of no great consequence, and not having it is believed any effect upon the quality of the article in question; yet as at variance with our mode it is mentioned. The Hampshire practice is to cure the shoulder, middling and gammon; united in this form there would necessarily be less rust or outside. Now I confess myself at a loss for a reason shewing why this singing operation should improve the bacon. Yet as it was stated to me as a received fact, and that there must be the difference the price denotes, I thought it would not be foreign from the object of your paper to throw it to the public, that the *knowing ones*, and the curious, if they thought proper, might amuse themselves with reasoning into causes, or make experiments to establish or controvert facts. Because the peculiarity in the curing of English hams is related it is not to be inferred that I have ever been prevailed upon to believe for a moment that an English ham can be brought in comparison with one of our own curing—true it is to taste an English ham has never been my lot, neither have I ever been favored with a cut of the roast beef and plum pudding of Old England. Yet such is the fact, and it does not wound my feelings to confess that the latter two dishes are superior to our own. But to acknowledge their hams equal to ours would be *giving up every thing*, and such is the estimate placed upon our supposed pre-eminence in this particular, that I doubt whether there is not many a merry landlady who, proud of her renown for curing bacon, and whose *dish fills* with essence at the first incision, would not think it more reasonable "to give up the fisheries" than to give up the question of supremacy in the curing of hams.

To prevent the Gapa in Chickens.

Take a piece of assafœtida about the size of a hen's egg; beat it tolerably flat; then wrap a piece of cotton cloth round it and nail it to the bottom of the trough where they are daily watered; this method is to be adopted in the spring of the year, when the hens begin to bring forth their broods, and it will be attended with invariable success in preventing that destructive disorder.

We perceive by the Indiana papers, that in order to relieve the present pecuniary embarrassments of the country, a *bank* has been established, the capital of which is composed of the *Skins* of the various animals of that part of the country. A Racoon is stamped at 1 dollar, an Opossum 50 cents, a Mink 25 cents, a Rabbit 12 1-2 cents, &c. This bank has existed for several months, affording to the inhabitants all the anticipated relief. This currency was thought superior to that of bills, in ordinary use, owing to the facility with which the latter were counterfeited. It was believed, that by this means no imposition could be practised on the community, till it was fully discovered that Opossum skins to a considerable amount had been passed off for Racoon skins, as the *tails* of the latter were cut off, and transferred to the former. A reward of 25 dollars (i. e. 25 Racoon skins) had been offered for the detection of the counterfeiter.—*N. Y. Sentinel.*

INTELLIGENCE.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

From the N. York Sentinel, Oct. 3.

By the arrival of the Cincinnatus from London, London dates have been received to 20th August.

The King of England arrived at Edinburgh 17th August. The account of his entry into the kingdom, occupies four closely printed columns in the Courier.

Great preparations are making for the interment of the late Marquis of Londonderry, which was to take place on the 21st in Westminster Abbey.

It is said that Lord Liverpool is about to lead to the Hymenial Altar, the daughter of Sir Robert Chester.

Private letters announce a revolt of the negroes in the Isle of France, and add, that orders had been dispatched for the drafting some regiments from India for that Island.—*Cour. France.*

NEW-YORK, OCT. 5.

By the arrival of the Panthea, capt. Bennett, Liverpool dates have been received to the 1st of September, and London to the 30th of August. The Panthea is one of the new line belonging to Messrs. Byrnes, Trimble & Co. She has only been 70 days absent from this port. The news of her arrival out, was only received 24 hours before it was known that she was below.

The most important intelligence furnished by this arrival, is the signal victory of the Greeks over the Turks, at the Strait of Thermopylæ, and the details of this glorious event will be found in another part of our paper.—*Sentinel.*

LONDON, AUG. 20.

The Marquis of Londonderry's remains will be interred this day, by the side of those of his friend, Mr. Pitt, in Westminster Abbey.

Attempt to assassinate the King of Sweden.

HAMBURGH, AUG. 2.

A messenger arrived here three days ago at the Swedish Legation, and has brought the intelligence of a most daring attack attempted lately on the person of the King of Sweden.

This Sovereign was proceeding on his tour to Norway, and travelling in an open carriage; when, within a few miles of Christiania, a man of decent appearance, and who, from his bearing a rifle, at first sight was supposed to be a sportsman, boldly placed himself on the side of the road, levelled his piece and fired at the King, whom he however missed, the ball having lodged itself in the back cushion of the carriage.

The King rapidly alighted, in order to rush upon the assassin; but the latter, aware of his having missed his design, had already ceased to live, by cutting his throat with a cutlass he wore.

The origin and further particulars of this event are unknown; indeed, it only transpired here through the messenger ordered to carry the intelligence thereof to the Crown Prince, who is now travelling upon the Continent.

DUBLIN, AUG. 12.

Awful death of General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, commander of the Forces.—It is our painful duty to announce the sudden demise of the lamented and distinguished character whose name heads this article.

Sir Samuel and Colonel Thornton had been in attendance on his Excellency on official business, and between four and five yesterday evening, rode through the Park on their return from the Lodge, when Sir Samuel suddenly fell from his horse, and, as it appears, expired almost immediately. Col. Grove happened to pass at the time in a jaunting car; by his aid and that of some other persons, Sir Samuel was placed in the car, which was driven by Col. Grove to the Royal Hospital. Colonel Thornton sat in the car and supported the general in his arms.

The Coroner's inquest who examined the body, found that his death was occasioned by the apoplexy, while riding in the Phœnix Park, on Sunday the 11th of August. The remains of Sir Samuel were embarked for England. He was in the 66th year of his age.

[Sir Samuel Auchmuty was a native of New-York. His father was the Rev. Samuel Auchmuty, D. D. Rector of Trinity Church in this city. Sir Samuel was the youngest son.]—*N. Y. Sentinel.*

LONDON, AUG. 30.

Administration.—Speculation is busy in finding a suitable successor to Lord Castlereagh. It is confidently asserted that the Duke of Wellington is to supply his place at Congress,—there to fight over again the battle of Waterloo, having formerly forgot to make the best use of his victory. Lord Cholchester is spoken of for the Home Department, and Mr. Peel for the Foreign Secretaryship.

Lieutenant General Lord Compermere is mentioned as likely to succeed the late Sir Samuel Auchmuty in the command of the army in Ireland. His Lordship was one of the gallant brethren in arms of the Duke of Wellington throughout the Peninsula war, and distinguished himself much in the command of the cavalry during those momorable campaigns.

Greece.—Fortune, we are happy to say, still continues to smile on the cause of the Greeks. Every scholar will be delighted to learn that the surrender of the citadel of Athens is confirmed by the news of this week; and that the once favored seat of the arts, the graces, and the muses, is no longer the degraded domain of the Chief of the Black Eunuchs.

The plague has appeared in various parts of the Turkish empire. Even the capital and its environs are not wholly free from it. The same is said to be the case at Salonichi, but it is stated to commit greater ravages in Albania. Alexandria in Egypt, and Algiers, have also been visited by this scourge.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 25.

The Greeks have gained a great victory over Chourschid Pacha at Zittune, not far from Thermopylæ. In the height of the battle, the body guard of Chourschid, consisting of Albanians, deserted from him, and produced complete disorder.

JULY 26.

The Greeks are in an intoxication of joy. Three messengers have announced that Chourschid Pacha, who had called under his standard all the inhabitants of Macedonia, to the number of 79,000 men, had experienced great checks. He repulsed the Greeks on the 7th of July, with considerable loss, but on the following day he suffered a total defeat. It is said that four Pachas have been made prisoners, but the Porte conceals the despatches which it has received, especially from the foreign Ministers.

Chourschid Pacha was joined to the Pachas of Negropont, Larissa and Janina.—His forces were calculated at 100,000 men, but a greater part of them consisted in undisciplined hordes and brigands. The Greeks were commanded by the brave Odysseus, who died for his country on the 7th, and by Generals Ypsilante, Norman, and Barraris. Chourschid Pacha, who had sent a messenger to announce the extermination of the Infidels, imprudently engaged in the pass of Thermopylæ on one side, and in the defiles of Neopatria on the other.

The Greeks had formed an ambuscade, and commenced the battle with the courage of Spartans. The three Pachas were made prisoners, and Chourschid Pacha saved himself with 4000 on the side of Larissa. Accounts, perhaps exaggerated, state the loss of the Ottomans at 50,000 men, and that of the Greeks at 18,000.—The consequences of this event will be very important. General Count Norman was saluted by the Greeks by the title of Heroic Prince, and carried through the camp on their bucklers.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 5.

From France.—By the Stephania, from Havre, Paris papers have been received to 19th August.

M. De Neuville arrived at Paris on the 15th August. The Chamber of Peers and Deputies adjourned on the 17th *sine dine*. After the reading of the King's proclamation in the chamber of Deputies the members immediately retired amidst the cries of *Vive le Roi*, and *Vive le Chambre*. Mr. Gallatin, our Minister, had had an interview with the King. Among the new publications which are announced, are the Posthumous Memoir of General Rapp, a distinguish officer under Napoleon. It is stated that a new Russian Minister had been appointed in the place of Mr. Poletica.

Sentinel.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

BALTIMORE, OCT. 3.

Captain Burns, of the fast sailing schr. Midas, in fourteen days from Santa Martha, states that the day before he started, an express arrived from Rio de la Hache with the positive information that the Spanish General Morales had landed near Maracaibo with about 500 men, and advanced towards that city—he took possession of the strong position of Sinamaica, within the territory of the Independent Indians, where he expected to be joined by the Coharos Indians; in this, however, he was disappointed; Gomez, their leader, not being able to engage them in a new war with the Patriots. It is said that, in an assembly of their chiefs, he was fired upon, severely wounded, and with difficulty escaped, with a few of his adherents, to the camp of Morales. The most effective measures have been taken by the Patriots to entrap this remnant of the Spanish forces in the net into which their desperate leader has so opportunely placed them—and such was the confidence of the Patriot officers of Santa Martha, that bets were made that Morales would be taken.

FROM QUITO.

The most satisfactory accounts are daily arriving—Bolivar is at Guaquil, where he was received with the greatest rejoicing, ond the whole of that province has joined Colombia—peace, tranquility and safety are every where established, and even the notorious Doctor Ximenes, Bishop of Popayan, who lately had been at the head of Pastusas, the most faithful adherent of Spain, and of course the most inveterate enemy of the Patriots, has joined the cause of the Independents, declaring to his flock that Heaven had determined in favor of *American Liberty*. The country is overstocked with goods, particularly dry goods—and country produce high and scarce.

FROM LIMA.

The news from Lima, states the Spaniards in the neighborhood of Cusco, to be very strong, and it is supposed they would very shortly attack San Martin. General Bolivar has sent about 3000 men from Guayaquil, under command of Gen. Valdez, to the assistance of Gen. San Martin. Numerous agents have arrived at Santa Martha from Europe, to contract for loans, &c. and a great many applications, it is said, have been made for privileges for establishing steam boats on the Magdalena Attrato, and several propositions have been made to the Colombian Government to open a water communication with the South Sea, by way of the Attrato river.

FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

An extract of a letter dated 5th of August, from a gentleman of Baltimore, now in the city of Mexico to his friend in this city, says:—"The duties here are so excessively heavy, that nothing under one hundred per cent. advance on the cost will pay a profit—and even leaves but a trifle. The times have passed when gold and silver might be had here for asking, and I should not be surprised to see Mexico in a short time one of the poorest countries in the world. The mines which used to inundate the country with precious metals, are themselves inundated with water, and cannot be worked—thus their great resource of wealth is cut off. They have other and great natural resources it is true; their ignorance and indolence prevent their making use of them—and it will be some time before they acquire a proper sense of the necessity of national economy. The generality of them are extremely ignorant, and what is worse, they cannot be made to believe so, consequently all attempts to instruct them are only thrown away; if they were only sensible of their deficiency it would open a door and be a great step towards improvement, but they are the most bigotted, superstitious set of beings it has ever been my lot to encounter."

FROM HAVANA.

CHARLESTON, SEPT. 28.

By the arrival of the schr. Felix, Capt. Maxwell, we have received Havana papers to the 20th inst.

Reported Battle in Mexico.—The master of the Spanish schr. Gallega, arrived at Havana on the 3d in 14 days from La Vera Cruz and Tampico, reports that a severe action had taken place between the troops under Gen. Gaudaloupe Victoria and the Imperialists, in which the latter were completely defeated. Gen. Victoria, it will be recollected, is at the head of the party in Mexico, who are opposed to the usurpation of Iturbide, and are in favor of the establishment of a Republican form of Goveanment.—*City Gazette.*

General Victoria has issued a proclamation; in which, alluding to the self created *emperor* Yturbide, he observes:

"A man who has always worn the livery of despotism, and who has gloried in it in the face of the world, by immolating many victims of his compatriots, assassinated by his hand and by his orders, might blind us for a moment, when pretending to follow the banner of liberty, he proclaimed our independence. But now the veil is rent, and the illusion has disappeared for ever. From the moment that the subtle and capricious author of the plan of Iguala and treaties of Cordova was seen to concentrate in his person and family, all the interests of the country and fruits of past sacrifices of his well deserving sons; when with an impudence without an example in history, violating physically and morally the august national Congress, we have seen him arrogate to himself the imperial diadem of Anahuac, and finally when with a paricidal hand he has seized the bar of iron to establish an *hereditary dominion* in the 19th century over the same Empire which was governed in the 15th, with a sceptre of gold and flowers, by the generous and unfortunate elective Emperor Montezuma; from that period, I say, the hearts of the sons of liberty ought to beat with indignation, and their arms should be stretched out to seize the naked steel, to rouse our fellow citizens from their fatal lethargy, and our beloved country from its present abjection and abasement."

Gen Victoria further declares—"I aspire to nothing personal; you know it: if the ambition of honors had occupied my heart, nothing would have been easier than to see myself loaded with the most pompous which the tyrant could bestow in the *gothic fame* of his coronation. I propose no plans upon the form or basis of government which we must have to govern us—the first cry of all the people of our continent upon rising against the oppression of Spain, except him of Iguala, was for *a republic*; but I do not believe myself sufficiently the organ of the nation to fix it. But for liberty I do; that I proclaim in the face of the universe, persuaded that I shall find no man so degraded as to resist it."

At the late commencement of Princeton College, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on James Monroe, President of the United States; the honorable Charles Thompson, secretary of Congress during the revolutionary war; and John Wells, Esq. of New-York.

HURRICANE.

CHARLESTON, SEPT. 28

We were visited last evening, Friday the 27th, with a most violent tempest of wind and rain. The wind rose about 5 o'clock at N. E.; at 12, shifted to N. and continued to gather strength; after a quarter of an hour it rushed round to N. W. where it seemed to find congenial elements, and increased to a tornado or hurricane, which augmented in fury until half past 2 o'clock, when it suddenly ceased and dropt into "grim repose."

Never have we witnessed so awful an exhibition of the elemental war—

"The spirit of an equinoctial gale"

presided in the full swing of power, and the petty works of man were prostrated and shattered to pieces by the breath of Heaven. Trees, barns, stables, roofs, fences, all that stood before this irresistible agent, were carried away. Some houses have had their roofs shattered and precipitated on their owners' heads. Others have been overthrown—chimnies toppling—the doors and windows of others carried away by the blast, and every thing of light ornament or delicate structure torn off, and their foundations shaken. The voice of the tempest was equally awful. It resembled the shrieks of a dæmon of the air, while its invisible and mighty hands were scattering destruction.

The cover to the cupola of the Circular church, in Meeting street, (of sheet tin) was lifted and carried several hundred yards, and fell in Queen street. It is about sixty feet in circumference, and resembles the shield of the Titans.

The loss sustained by land and by water, we are not at present able to estimate. It cannot be less, however, than $200,000. But the destruction of property is of no consideration, when we think of the loss of lives. Mr. Laval, whose residence was at Hamsted, has been severely wounded by the oversetting of his house, and his wife and two children killed! Two negroes of Mr. Laval's were also killed, and Mr. John Wilson, butcher, who was on a visit, but detained by the storm—was buried under the ruins. Several dead bodies have been picked up in the river—four of them negroes of Capt. Saltus', and a white man.—The damage to the shipping has been very considerable.

From *Sullivan's Island*, our accounts are of the most shocking nature. We understand that upwards of fifteen houses have been blown down, and others more or less injured. The residence of Mr. Lewis Morris, jun. was overset by the tempest—his wife and two children, together with Mr. Argence, private tutor were are all four killed.—Mrs. Middleton, wife of Mr. Thomas Middleton, in attempting to rush from the falling ruins was drowned on the beach. Mr. Morris's house was considered one of the safest on the Island. How vain is human security! The hour of fancied safety is frequently the moment of destruction.

We have not had time or opportunity to collect all the mournful intelligence of the effects of the storm. We trust in God, that whatever be the extent of pecuniary loss, we shall have no more relations of the destruction of lives—the sudden death of infancy and age, of the mother and her children!

The becon to designate the ship channel over the bar, to vessels coming in, has been carried away; and the lighthouse has suffered such essential injury, that the light cannot be shown for some days.—*Gazette.*

Yellow Fever.—While we rejoice to perceive that the yellow fever is on the decline in N. York, it is with unfeigned regret we have to state, that its ravages in Pensacola, considering the population of the place, has been alarming in the extreme. Letters of a recent date from that place, speak of its progress in the most appalling terms. "There is not at this time (says a letter of the 30th August) a sufficient number to bury the dead, and make the coffins—some having been buried without." Among the numerous deaths announced, we notice the name of Dr. Bronaugh, president of the legislative council of Florida, Mr. Simms, navy agent, Mr. Harrison, attorney general, and a number of other respectable individuals. The troops have been only partially affected. The governor and council had removed about 12 miles from town, where they were transacting business. New-Orleans has also been visited by this dreadful scourge, several cases having occurred about the 1st ult. of which the board of health had very promptly given notice—*Petersburg Republican.*

The Hercules.—This noble ship of war sailed last evening for La Guira. She was built by Mr. Eckford, and originally intended as a merchantman. She has undergone considerable repairs, and is fitted up as a ship of war. She is to be delivered at Laguira, for the Colombian Government, for whom she has been intended. She is about 500 tons, and carries 24 guns; she is to be employed by the Patriots in reducing Porto Cabello. Madam Bolivar, Col. Duane, late Editor of the Aurora, are among the passengers. She bears the name of the *Colombia Republic.*

N. Y. Sentinel.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 22, 1822.

THE "LOAVES AND FISHES."

The Editor of the Milton Gazette, in his paper of the 3d instant, indulges himself in a full column of remarks under the head of *The Army Register*; in which he betrays a lurking hostility to the administration. This is not the first indication we have had of the principles of that paper. Ever since its resusitation from the ashes of the old, it has shown a bearing towards the *Radicals*, a new party that is forming in Congress—a set of men that are laboring once again to bring among the people party dissentions, and all the embittered feelings of faction. In all governments, there are some men whose souls sicken at the sunshine of peace; their delight is in troubled waters. On the score of personal merit, such characters have no hopes of preferment; but *as party men*, they come in for their chances. To such spirits, how tiresome, flat and stale, must be the harmony and quietude that have thus far distinguished the administration of Mr. Monroe. How anxiously they wish to see faction, with all its envenomed feelings and prejudices, spreading throughout the land. To accomplish this *christian-like* end, various arts are pursued in different sections of the country. In some places, *corruption* is the cry: in others, *extravagance! extravagance!* is reiterated with the dull monotony of the bird of night: and in some parts of North-Carolina, great pains are taken to make the people believe that our state is entirely *neglected* in the distribution of all offices and appointments. This latter string is the one upon which the Milton Gazette mostly harps—with what degree of truth, let our readers judge. The following extract is from the remarks in that paper to which we allude:

"The publication of the Army Register has presented to our view one circumstance which we had before overlooked, so glaring in its aspect, and so enormously unjust in its bearing, particularly too on the interest of *North-Carolina*, that we should outrage our feelings, and consider ourselves as departing from the line of our duty as the Editor of a Free Press, if we pass on without offering to the citizens of our State one or two observations, merely to shew them how miserably they have been duped in the division of those honors that emanate from the Federal Government. We allude to the unequal apportionment of the Officers of the Army among the different States of the Union; and to the shameful manner in which North-Carolina has been shuffled down to the very bottom. This State is now able to number but *Ten* of her sons among the officers that make up the Peace Establishment; and another circumstance that only lends aggravation to this fact, is, that all these, with the exception of three, are Second Lieutenants, now the lowest officers in our service that wear a commission."

Now as no kind friend has supplied us with an *Army Register*, we cannot pretend to know the place of birth of every officer in the army, nor to say how many officers North-Carolina has furnished to the *peace establishment*. This, however, we can say, that the most important and arduous service (next to the Florida campaign) that has been performed by any part of the army since the war, was conducted by an officer from North-Carolina, Brig. Gen. *Atkinson*, who now commands at the Council Bluffs. He is a native of Person county. We also know, that Maj. Gen. *Gaines*, who so nobly distinguished himself in Canada, who performed such important services in the South, and who now commands in the West, is a native of Surry county, in this state. It is proper here to remark, that in the late reduction of the army, both of these gentlemen were razeed down one degree, and thereby retained in service. We further know, that Col. Clinch, a meritorious officer, now at the head of a regiment, and Col. M'Ree, one of the most highly esteemed officers in the country, are both from this state. The last named gentleman is not at this time in the army proper, but is engaged in an important work under the government, connected with the Engineer branch. Col. M'Ree was offered the post at the head of the Engineer Corps, but declined the situation, for reasons highly honorable to himself. But this is not all; we know of at least one Captain, who was long a citizen of this town before he entered the army—Capt. W. Davenport.

Thus we see that our state is not as poorly represented in the army as the Milton paper would fain make us believe. Taking population into view, there is scarcely a state in the Union that can outnumber us in meritorious officers. Indeed, we may almost set up a claim to *Old Hickory* himself. It is true General Jackson was not born in North-Carolina, but he was principally raised and educated among us. But if the Editor of the Gazette is really a thorough-going *Radical*, he may not esteem Gen. Jackson as great an honor to the country as we do: for it is well known that all the *leaders* of the *Radicals* are hostile to this distinguished man.

We think these facts alone are sufficient to show the fallacy and injustice of the remarks of the Milton paper. But, for the sake of argument, suppose that, instead of these meritorious officers, besides a number of inferior ones, North-Carolina could not show a single one of her sons, in the whole army, how could this be brought up as an accusation against the general government? We presume that the board of officers, who fixed the peace establishment, did not look so much to where the officers were *born*, as to their respective merits. In *forming* an army, it is right to distribute the officers with an eye to the population of each state; but in *disbanding* the army, and fixing the *peace establishment*, the object is to retain the *best* officers, no matter to what spot they owe their birth. The Army Register, therefore, is not a book in which we can read the degree of estimation in which each state is held by the government. Besides, that document does not tell of what state the officer was a *citizen* when appointed: it only shows the place of nativity. North-Carolina may have good citizens without their having been born here. Judging from the same data upon which the Milton paper seems to go, we must say that all the Western States greatly *neglect* themselves. For example, Ohio, out of the whole body of her last Legislature, could not number more than some eight or ten natives of the State. Of her present members to Congress, not more than one, or two, (if that many) were born in the State. It is even the case with the older state of Tennessee: both of her Senators to Congress, and several of her Representatives, are natives of North-Carolina. But we suppose that the good people of Ohio and Tennesse, like the President of the United States, do not look so much to where their public servants were *born*, as to their merits and qualifications for office. And yet the *Army Register* is turned over, and great pains taken to make us believe that North-Carolina has been "miserably duped in the division of those honors that emanate from the Federal government." But in this instance, we think, the Milton Editor has mistaken his ground. He must renew his researches for some other causes of complaint; and if his own genius fails him, he need only apply to his friends the *Radicals*, who love Mr. Monroe just about as much as they do Gen. *Jackson*; and love either as well as they do the absence of party rage. To this party, it is well known, several of the members of Congress from North-Carolina have attached themselves!

From the remarks we have made, it will appear that North-Carolina has not been neglected as to *military* appointments; and as to *civil* appointments, we will add, that if we have been neglected, it has been our own fault, and ought not to be charged on the general government. We think, moreover, it will puzzle the Editor of the Gazette, even with the *Army Register* before him, and other means of information besides, to point out one instance where an applicant of superior merits from North-Carolina, has been set aside in order to make room for one of less merit from some other state.

We hope it will not be concluded, from what we have said, that we are careless whether the general government distributes any of the offices to North-Carolina or not. No; we are always proud to see honors conferred upon any of the citizens of the state. But we are candid to say, that *locality* is not the criterion by which we wish to see offices and honors distributed among us;—*merit* is the true one. And in our humble opinion, if the Editor of the Milton Gazette, or any of his *friends*, are anxious for preferment, the surest way of success is to *merit* it.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Morales, the commanding General of the remnant of Spanish troops in Colombia, South America, is still alive, as appears by the accounts we this week publish. If we are to credit all the intelligence received from South America, we must suppose Gen. Morales endowed with the properties of the *polypus*,—for he has been killed, and cut to pieces, half a dozen times. But this is not a solitary instance, of the same kind, in the South. Our readers will recollect that, four or five years ago, intelligence often reached us of Gen. M'Gregor's having been killed; and once that he was actually killed and *salted down*, to be sent to Spain in a state of preservation!

Mexico, it appears, is to become the scene of a counter revolution. The farcical reign of his self created *imperial majesty*, Yturbide, is likely to be as ephemeral as his exaltation was hasty and violent. The establishment of an *empire* in Mexico is too repugnant to the feelings of its inhabitants to stand long. A great majority of them have always wished for a Republic; but they were cajoled and deceived by the specious professions of Yturbide. He will now, doubtless, soon be made to smart for his perfidious conduct towards his countrymen. The accounts, we think, are favorable to the triumph of the Republicans.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

The Fall Term of the Superior Court for Rowan county, was held in this town week before last: Judge Badger presided. There were but two criminal cases tried at this term: on one of which there was a conviction of grand larcency—Lemuel Beasley was found guilty, and sentenced to receive 30 lashes; 15 of which he received on Saturday of Superior Court, the other 15 to be given him on the week of our next County Court.

There was one case tried at this term, which involves principles perhaps not generally understood. Maj. Haskins, and others, were indicted for a misdemeanor, in flogging a free negro, for some mischief he had done. Maj. Haskins, it appears, procured two Justices of the Peace to authorize the infliction of the corporal punishment on the negro, supposing, no doubt, that the transaction would thereby be legalized. There is an old law of our State empowering Justices of the Peace to authorize the summary punishment of *slaves*, in cases of this kind; it was this law which led Maj. Haskins, and the Justices above referred to, into the fatal error. The negro doubtless deserved punishing; but, as he was free, the law knew no distinction between him and a white man. He should have been indicted, and brought into Court for trial, in the same manner that free white citizens are.

The jury found a verdict against the defendants of all that was charged in the indictment. Maj. Haskins was fined *twelve hundred dollars*; one of the justices 100, the other 20, and the constable who acted as executioner, 5 dollars.

The negro, David Valentine, has now commenced an action for damages, against the plaintiffs in the above case.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES.

Cotton, 13 to 14 50; flour, 7; wheat, 1 25; whiskey, 35 to 40; peach brandy, 60 to 65; apple brandy, 42 to 47; corn, 65 to 70; bacon, 13 cents;—molasses, 35 to 40; sugar, brown, 8 to 11 dollars cwt.—loaf, 19 to 25 cents per lb; coffee, 28 to 30; tea, hyson, 1 15 to 1 25; flax seed, 1 dol.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 10.

COTTON.—The import of the week was 152 bales. The sales amounted to about 1000 bales at previous rates—and about 500 bales were shipped by the holders. We do not alter our rates. Uplands, 10 a 15; Alabama, 10 a 13; Tennessee, 10 a 12½; Louisiana, 14 a 16; Sea Island, 22 a 26.

NORTH-CAROLINA EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Synod of North-Carolina met in this place on Thursday last, and was opened with a sermon by the moderator, the Rev. J. M. Wilson. Owing to the heavy rains which had fallen in the upper part of the state the week preceding, but few of the western members were able to attend.

One of the most important measures adopted during this session of the Synod, was the formation of a society for the education of indigent and pious youth for the ministry of the gospel. The following gentlemen were appointed officers for the present year:

Rev. Joseph Caldwell, D. D. President; John M. Wilson, 1st vice president; Robert H. Morrison, 2d do.; Hon. Frederick Nash, 3d do.; James Webb, M. D Treasurer; Rev. Shepard K. Kollock, Secretary; Rev. Samuel C. Caldwell, Colvin M'Iver, Jonathan O. Freeman, Lemuel D. Hatch, William Paisley, W. M'Pheeters, D. D. Elisha Mitchell, Managers.

From the Hillsboro' Recorder.

CONVENTION.

In a preceding column will be found an address of the grand jury of the county of Rowan to their fellow citizens, on the subject of a convention, together with some remarks from the Western Carolinian. In these articles we are glad to observe some appearance of action, some reason to hope that the western people are beginning to awake from their lethargy, and are about to assert, with becoming dignity, an equality of privileges. The plan proposed, we recommend to the serious consideration of the citizens of Orange, and appeal to their patriotism, to their love of liberty, as a guaranty that they will not be backward in the performance of their duty; but by a zealous co-operation in some well-digested measure, will ensure the accomplishment of the great and necessary work of amending our constitution, and thus place the liberties of the people of this state upon a basis which can never be shaken. By much toil and persevering exertion the tree of liberty was planted by our fathers; this tree should be watered by us, and carefully pruned of those wild shoots and suckers which would mar its beauty or diminish its fruitfulness. Let us not shrink from this duty; but by an unanimity and promptness of action, break to pieces the trammels of aristocracy, and show to the enemies of republican equality that the sons of freemen will still be free.

MARRIED,

In Mecklenburg county, on Thursday, the 10th inst. by the Rev. John M. Wilson, Mr. *Caleb P. Alexander*, merchant, of Concord, to Miss *Caroline Alexander*, daughter of Col. Charles Alexander, of Mecklenburg.

DIED,

In Concord, on the 1st inst. *Thomas Moss*, infant son of John Moss, about nine years of age.

Lately, at the seat of her brother, the Hon. Judge Badger, in Warren county, greatly lamented by all who knew her worth, Miss *Fanny Badger*. This amiable young lady was distinguished by a mind of the first order, which she had mildly improved by an extensive and judicious course of reading. Indeed, for acuteness of discernment, strength of judgment, intellectual attainments, and brilliancy of wit, she maintained an elevated rank. To these accomplishments were added, sound and discriminating piety, and a large share of female loveliness. From the earliest attack of illness, she appears to have had a strong presentiment that it would prove fatal. At her particular request, a letter was addressed to a dear friend in this place, announcing her sickness, and her entire conviction that it would prove her last. "Could she feel assured that she loved her Saviour as she ought," was in substance her language, "she should feel entirely resigned to his blessed will." To every true believer in the Lord Jesus, this amiable and modest distrust will be received as the surest evidence of the soundness of her faith and the reality of her religion. On this occasion, we deeply sympathize with her widowed mother and absent brother, while we rejoice with them that the same comforts and consolations of religion, which supported her when "walking through the dark valley of the shadow of death," will support them under this afflictive dispensation of Providence.

"*O Death divine, that giv'st us to the skies!*"

What an admirable example for their imitation has this excellent young lady left to her female companions. Though very young, she had read with great attention and evident improvement the whole of Doct. Dwight's excellent system of Theology; and, at the time of her death, was engaged in reading it the second time. How much better, and how much more interesting, to a good and intelligent mind, than the too common practice of reading works of mere amusement, and of devoting so large a portion of time to the foolish vanities and licentious practices of the world. How much would the female sex do towards reforming the world, restraining the frivolous and corrupt practices of the age, refining the taste, improving the morals, and calling into exercise the intellectual powers of the male sex, would they imitate this admirable example. From them, men in a great measure take the tone and complexion of their habits and manners. What they approve, we assiduously emulate. How solemn and how awful, then, is their responsibility. Instead of countenancing scenes of levity, dissipation and vice,—instead of smiling with approbation on the forward, the profane, the intemperate, the passionate and the irreligious,—would the female world take a firm and decided stand,—would they frown indignantly on the assuming, the licentious, the profane, the intemperate and the infidel—would they turn away from all scenes of revelry, licentiousness and dissipation; would they bestow on the modest, the unassuming, the sober, the intelligent and the religious youth, the rich reward of their smiles of approbation and esteem; would they become, themselves, lovely examples of every thing praiseworthy and excellent, by the cultivation and improvement of those intellectual powers by which they are so often eminently distinguished above all things; would they become truly and unaffectedly pious;—the whole moral face of the world would be changed; "vice, in its high career, would stand appalled;" drunkards, duellists, gamblers, and infidels, would no longer be found in respectable society; and good sons, good brothers, good husbands, good neighbors, good friends, and good *Christians*, would every where abound. Contemplating the mighty effects produced by female piety, influenced by the aid of the Holy Spirit, "future generations of sons and daughters would arise up and call them blessed."

[COMMUNICATED.

To the Editors of the Western Carolinian.

GENTLEMEN: Not having observed any notice taken of the unusual height of the Yadkin River, I wish, through the medium of your paper, to contradict some reports that are in circulation prejudicial to the interest of the *Bridge*—namely, that it had been very much racked, and that part of it had actually been carried off by the late freshet of the 30th ult. So far from being injured, the *Bridge*, I think, has had a trial that ought completely to establish its credit and convenience. Hearing the above, and similar reports, from different sources during the past week, prompted me to give to the public a true statement. Admitting that the Bridge might be carried off if the water ever reached it,—by those who were present when the river was at its height, it was thought to lack, *at least*, four or five feet of touching the Bridge: and any person of discernment will readily admit, that it would take an immense body of water to raise the River four or five feet higher. Therefore it stands secure at present.

A friend to the Bridge.

Oct. 21, 1822.——2w t'25

Watch Repairing, &c.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present.....and *only* the old established Salisbury prices charged.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822. '14

Constables' Executions

For sale at this Office.

POSTSCRIPT.

A gentleman direct from Philadelphia, has politely loaned us papers of that City, containing New-York dates three days later than we had previously received by mail. This gentleman informs, that the fever had almost entirely disappeared in New-York; that Philadelphia has been remarkably healthy the whole season; but he says Baltimore has suffered as much from yellow fever as New-York. Of the truth of this fact we have no doubt; for in Baltimore, with a population of about 70,000, during the week ending 30th Sept. there were 96 deaths—while in New-York, with a population of 130,000, during the week ending 26th Sept. there were only 84 deaths. Yet the Baltimore board of health report all their cases of fever as *bilious*.

The Philadelphia Aurora, of the 10th inst. contains the result of the Philadelphia election. Joseph Hemphill, Samuel Breck, and Daniel H. Miller, are elected to Congress.—Mr. Hazlett is elected Governor of the State of Delaware. Messrs. Smith and Little are re-elected members of Congress from Baltimore.

Our informant mentions that he was present at the election in Philadelphia;—he says there was great excitement, and hard electioneering. We know, from experience, that there never is an election in Philadelphia, without exhibiting a scene of political juggling, tumult and riot, which astonishes one who is a stranger in that City.

The papers furnished us, contain English dates to the 11th ult. The political intelligence from Europe is of considerable interest; but we have not room in this week's Western Carolinian for details. The Philadelphia Columbian Observer confidently asserts that the Marquis of Londonderry was assassinated by order of the King, and mentions some circumstances to substantiate the belief.

The price of Cotton had improved a little in Liverpool, on the 11th Sept.

Commission Business.

THE subscribers, having united themselves together as co-partners in trade, under the firm of *Wilson & Conner*, as Commission Merchants in Charleston, now respectfully tender their services to the public. They will occupy a house, at some convenient place, for the reception of *cotton* and other produce, and for the transaction of Commission Business in general. Produce of all kinds, consigned to their management, will receive the utmost care and attention; and orders for the purchase of goods, will be promptly and faithfully executed.

In tendering their services to the public, the subscribers feel a confidence that, so far as personal industry, a strict attention to business, and a regard for the interest of those who entrust their business to their management, is necessary for ensuring public confidence, they flatter themselves they will not be without their claims upon the patronage of the public.

Farther than this they will not say, but are willing to rely upon their future conduct for further encouragement and support.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

The subscribers have also established a Dry Good and Grocery concern in Cheraw, S. C. where they will, in a few days, receive from Philadelphia 108 packages of fresh and seasonable goods, comprising a general assortment of fancy and staple articles. At the same time, they will receive from Charleston a general assortment of Groceries, liquors, crockery-ware, &c.; of which they will constantly keep a good stock, and sell at the lowest prices.

To country merchants, planters, and others, sending produce by the way of Cheraw to Charleston, or receiving goods through that channel, we would further state that every attention will be paid by our houses in Charleston and Cheraw to the shipment and management of produce or goods passing from the one place to the other, and to the disposition of the same after received, according to the instructions of the owner.

WILLIAM J. WILSON,
HENRY W. M. CONNER.

Oct. 18, 1822. 3w t26

MANSION HOTEL,

IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY

James Huie.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, is now fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers. The most approved servants have been selected, with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation for business is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; attached to which there is a Dry Good and Book Store. To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

JAMES HUIE.

October 7, 1822.——'22

Application will be made

TO the next General Assembly for a law to lay off a new County in that part of Rowan commonly denominated *The Forks*. Should this be refused, application will then be made for the establishment of separate Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in Rowan—one in the Forks of the Yadkin, and another on the Lexington side of the River.—*Oct.* 14, 1822. '23

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires.—Author.

HOME.

But where to find that happiest spot below,
Who can direct, when all pretend to know?
The shudd'ring tenant of the frigid zone
Boldly proclaims that happiest spot his own;
Extols the treasures of his stormy seas,
And his long nights of revelry and ease.
The naked negro, panting at the line,
Boasts of his golden sands and palmy wine;
Basks in the glare, or stems the trepid wave,
And thanks his gods for all the good they gave.

MUTUAL LOVE.

When on thy bosom I recline,
Enraptur'd still to call thee mine,
To call thee mine for life:
I glory in the sacred ties,
Which modern wits and fools despise,
Of husband and of wife.

One mutual flame inspires our bliss,
The tender look, the melting kiss,
E'en years have not destroyed;
Some sweet sensation ever new
Springs up, and proves the maxim true,
That love can ne'er be cloy'd.

Have I a wish? 'tis all for thee;
Hast thou a wish? 'tis all for me;
So soft our moments move,
That angels look with ardent gaze,
Well pleas'd to see our happy days,
And bid us live and love.

If cares arise, (and cares will come,)
Thy bosom is my softest home,
I lull me there to rest;
And is there aught disturbs my fair,
I bid her sigh out all her care,
And lose it on my breast. IAGO.

Poetical description of the Mammoth,

BY A SHAWNEE INDIAN.

"Ten thousand moons ago, when nought but gloomy forests covered this land of the sleeping sun, long before the pale men, with thunder and fire at their command, rushed on the wings of the wind to ruin this garden of nature; when nought but the untamed wanderers of the woods, and men as unrestrained as they, were the lords of the soil; a race of animals were in being, high as the frowning precipice, cruel as the bloody panther, swift as the descending eagle, and terrible as the angel of night. The pines crashed beneath their feet, and the lakes shrunk when they slaked their thirst; the forceful javelin in vain was hurled, and the barbed arrow fell harmless from their sides. Forests were laid waste at a meal; the groans of expiring animals were every where heard, and whole villages inhabited by men were destroyed in a moment. The cry of universal distress extended even to the region of peace in the west, and the Good Spirit interposed to save the unhappy. The forked lightning gleamed all around, and loudest thunder rocked the globe. The bolts of Heaven were hurled upon the cruel destroyers alone, and the mountains echoed with the bellowings of death. All were killed except one male, the fiercest of the race, and him even the artillery of the skies assailed in vain. He ascended the bluest summit which shades the source of the Monongahela, and roaring aloud, bid defiance to every vengeance. The red lightning scorched the lofty firs, and rived the knotty oaks, but only glanced the enraged monster. At length, maddened with fury, he leaped over the waves of the west at a bound, and this moment reigns the uncontroled monarch of the wilderness.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

TEETH.

The loss of Teeth is not only a deformity to view, but detrimental to speech; and though many, to avoid the imputation of *vanity*, decline the use of artificial ones, yet it can only be attributed to not reflecting on their *utility*. A happy expression of countenance, which at all times renders us acceptable to our species, is much promoted by the use of artificial Teeth.

Scurvy is little understood, what is so called being no more than inflammation arising from collected tartar, and the stagnated juices it creates; which is readily removed by what is termed *scaling*,—which, when judiciously performed, never injures the teeth, but renders the enamel beautifully white, and enables the person to keep it so by the application of a brush and water.

Excepting the diseases of caries, nothing is so destructive of the healthy condition of the mouth, or of the duration of the teeth, as the accumulation of *tartar*. This is an earthy substance, held in solution by the saliva, and is deposited upon the teeth as the saliva undergoes decomposition. Almost every person is subject to it in a greater or less degree; in some the deposit is so habitual and copious, that, without unremitted attention, their teeth cannot be preserved in a decent state,—whereas, in others, it is so small in quantity that the least degree of care is sufficient to keep the teeth perfectly clean.

A foulness of the teeth is by some little regarded, and easily removed. But with the fair sex, with the polite and genteel part of the world, it is looked on as a certain mark of the most unbecoming sloth; not only as it disfigures one of the greatest ornaments of the countenance, but on account of the ill smell imparted to the breath by foul decaying teeth, which is no less disagreeable to the patient himself, than offensive to those with whom he converses.

In short, to preserve the teeth, to regulate their growth, and the great variety of disorders and deformities to which they are exposed, are matters of greater importance than is generally imagined; and of such universal concern, as justly claims the attention of the public;—for disorders or deficiencies of the teeth, however slightly regarded by some people, are inevitably attended with evils that affect the whole system; and deformities of them are often remarkably hurtful in common life. Z.

Violent Death of illustrious writers of antiquity.

'By a strange fatality, a great proportion of the illustrious writers of antiquity were prematurely cut off from existence. Euripides and Heraclitus were torn to pieces by dogs. Theocritus ended his career by the halter.—Empedocles was lost in the crater of Mount Ætna. Hesiod was murdered by his secret enemies. Archilocus and Ibicus, by banditti. Sappho threw herself from a precipice. Æschyles perished by the fall of a tortoise from the claws of an eagle. Anacreon (as might have been expected) owed his death to the juice of the vine. Cratinus and Terence experienced the same fate with Menander, who was drowned. Seneca and Lucan were condemned to death by a tyrant, cut their veins, and died repeating their own verses; and Petronius Arbiter met a similar catastrophe. Lucretius, it is said, wrote under the dominion of a philtre administered by his mistress, and destroyed himself from its effects. Poison, though swallowed under very different circumstances, cut short both the days of Socrates and Demosthenes; and Cicero fell under the proscription of triumvirates. It is truly wonderful that so many men, the professed votaries of peace and retirement, should have met with fates so different from that to which the common casualities of life should expose them.' 'Philemon died of laughter. Entering a room to eat figs, he found an ass leisurely devouring them one by one; to complete the repast, he ordered a slave to present a goblet of wine to his long-eared guest. The ridiculous effect provoked so violent a fit of laughter, that he was suffocated in the struggle.

Blood's Greek Anthology.

From the Monthly Magazine.

Dancing Snakes of India.

In every country there exists a class of men who found their means of existence upon the credulity and curiosity of others; but in no part of the world is this class so numerous as in India. Scarcely has a stranger disembarked on that shore, when a crowd of jugglers, dancers, leapers, and others, surround him, and solicit the honor of contributing to his amusement, for the trifling consideration of a fanon, or about sixpence.

Amongst the crowd of people, who live by their wits, those who astonish, and at the same time terrify, the European the most, are the men who make the snakes dance; and this astonishment and terror is much increased, upon learning that the snake which serves for this spectacle is the second on the list of those which are the most venomous: the bite of it is followed by certain death, after an interval of generally not more than 15 or 17 minutes.—On the Coromandel coast this sort of snake is very abundant, and there, as well as throughout India, is called a *cobra capello*, or hooded snake: its ordinary length is from 3 to 4 feet, and the prevailing color of these reptiles is yellow, spotted with black; its form resembles that of other oriental snakes, with the exception of a pouch, which runs from the back of the head 2 or 3 inches down the back. This pocket is but little visible when the reptile creeps, or is in a state of tranquility; but, as soon as it is moved by anger or pleasure, this becomes inflated, and stretches on each side the head of the animal: it then presents a flat surface, on which a pair of black spectacles are stretched upon a dirty yellow ground. The head of the creature appears to issue horizontally from the upper part of this pouch. The quality which distinguishes this snake from all the other species, is its excessive fondness for music; and this passion, if such a term may be used, is stronger in it than even in the white snake: this is so incontestable, that when the place of his retreat is known, he is invariably caught by these means. The Indians who gain a livelihood by exhibiting, are also those who take them; and, as the method which they employ for doing it is not generally known, the following scene, which took place at the house of the governor of Pondicherry, may be considered as interesting. During dinner a servant came to inform the family, that a large cobra capello had been seen entering the cellar: orders were given that a snakecatcher should be sent for, and every one repaired to the cellar when he arrived. After having examined the place, to be certain where the reptile was concealed, the Malabar squatted down upon his heels, and began to play upon an instrument, which in shape resembled a flageolet, but had something of the sharp sound of a bagpipe. Scarcely had a minute elapsed when a cobra capello, about three feet in length, crept from under a mat, and placed himself at a short distance from the man, raising and giving a sort of vibratory motion to the upper part of his body, and extending his pouch,—an evident sign of the pleasure which the animal felt.

When all present had sufficiently witnessed this proceeding, a sign was made to the Malabar, who, seizing the animal by the end of the tail, took him up with rapidity, and placed him in an empty basket. Before admitting him into the troop of dancers, for one of them he, as well as most of the cobra capellos that are taken, was designed to become,—it was necessary to deprive him of the means of being mischievous. To do this, he was placed at liberty on the ground, he was then provoked by being struck with a piece of red cloth, fastened to the end of a stick, until at last he sprang furiously upon the cloth, which was then shaken with so much violence that his teeth were at length pulled out. He was then taken again by the tail, and placed in the basket.

The baskets in which the snakes are kept, and of which the Indians generally carry 6, are flat and round, and fastened like scales at each end of a piece of bamboo, which rests upon the shoulders of the bearer. When the person who keeps the reptiles exhibits them in public, he commences by ranging the baskets before him in a semicircle, and makes the snakes come out in succession. At the sound of the instrument the animal becomes erect, resting with about one-third of his body upon the ground; his pouch is extended, and he keeps up a balancing motion, the original impulse to which was given by the knee of the person who plays the instrument. Before concluding the exhibition, it is customary to make the snake caress this instrument, which is done by keeping up the sound, and advancing the pipe towards the animal, who on his side rests his head upon a calabash, through which the pipe is passed. After this ceremony, the snakes are put into their baskets, and carried away. A hard boiled egg is the nourishment which they daily receive.

HORSEMANSHIP.

The Moors frequently amuse themselves by riding with the utmost apparent violence against a wall, and a stranger would conceive it impossible for them to avoid being dashed to pieces; when just as the horses head touches the wall they stop him with the utmost accuracy. To strangers on on horseback or on foot, it is also a species of compliment to ride violently up to them, as if intending to trample them to pieces, and then to stop their horses short, and fire a musket in their faces. Upon these occasions they are very proud in discovering their dexterity in horsemanship, by making the animal rear up, so as nearly to throw him on his back, putting him immediately after on the full speed for a few yards, then stopping him instantaneously; and all this is accompanied by loud and hollow cries.

There is another favorite amusement, which displays perhaps superior agility. A number of persons on horseback start at the same moment, accompanied with loud shouts, gallop at full speed to an appointed spot, when they stand straight in their stirrups, put the reins which are very long, in their mouths, level their pieces and fire them off: throw their firelocks immediately over their right shoulders, and stop their horses nearly at the same instant. This also is their manner of engaging in an action.

Expert Slingers in Patagonia.

The natives of Patagonia carry a missile weapon of a singular kind, tucked into the girdle. It consists of two round stones, covered with leather, each weighing above a pound, which are fastened to the two ends of a string eight feet long. This is used as a sling, one stone being kept in the hand, and the other whirled round the head till it is supposed to have acquired sufficient force, and then discharged at the object. They are so expert in the management of this double headed shot, that they will hit a mark not bigger than a shilling with both the stones, at the distance of fifteen yards; it is not their custom, however, to strike either the guanico or the ostrich with them, in the chase; but they discharge them, so that the cord comes against the legs of the ostrich, or two of the legs of the guanico, and is twisted round them by the force and swing of the balls, so that the animal being unable to run, becomes an easy prey to the hunter.

LEGITIMATE SOVEREIGNS!

The father of the present emperor of Russia was murdered, and those universally believed to have been among the assassins of the father, are in the confidence and employ of the son! His grandmother murdered her husband, put to death all his relatives, and received *several* of the murderers into her bed! The brothers of the name of *Orloff* were ministers to her lust, and the creatures that used the dagger when required by her. The last person that had claims to the throne, as a birthright, was a most beautiful and accomplished young lady, who said she was the daughter of the empress Elizabeth (predecessor of Peter, the husband of Kate) by a private marriage. She had kept it a secret, but at last it became known. In 1775, lured by an agent of count Orloff, who commanded the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean, she came to Pisa. The wretch professed to be much interested in her cause—and, to cut the story short, courted and married her, that they might mount the throne together! A grand naval fete was announced to be given on board the fleet, then lying at Leghorn—she was received in the great cabin, hand cuffed and sent off to Russia by sea, and never afterwards heard of.—Whether Catharine closed her life by a dagger or suffered her to expire for the want of food, was of course unknown; but some believed that she had been drowned in her dungeon by an overflow of the Nueva. Such is the *illustrious* family of Russia. *Nilee.*

From the Alexandria Herald.

DEMOSTHENES OF THE SOUTH.

Most of our readers have, no doubt, been much amused (and we hope proportionally edified) by the perusal of Mr. Holland's eloquent Oration delivered on the 4th of July, in Washington, North-Carolina. By the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in that place to his friend in this city, it will be seen this renowned orator has more recently been affording amusement and *instruction* to his fellow-citizens and "ladies of the fair;" but we are not informed whether this *morceau* has been preserved for the benefit of the community at large.—Judging of Mr. Holland's talents by his *unequalled* oration, delivered in July, we are ready to conjecture how distinguished a figure he will make in the chair of the American Senate. This is as it should be. We had become apprehensive he would be appointed to some important diplomatic station abroad; but we deem it best such splendid talents should be retained at home, to which our executive could ever have access in any moment of public exigency. But to the extract:

"Mr. Holland has been again trying to '*congeal*' the good people of this place. A party of mischievous spirits called upon him and stated that his political enemies had asserted that the oration delivered by him in July, was not his own composition, and hinted a desire to have another specimen of his eloquence. Their wishes were soon complied with. The orator mounted a table, and amid shouts of laughter, broke forth in such a strain of eloquence, that his delighted auditors, at the conclusion, got him in a chair, and his head being within a few inches of the ceiling, would occasionally bring them in contact with such fury, that I verily feared it would demolish the plaistering. It is hardly necessary to add, that the *head* withstood the attack without injury.

"He has, it is said, declared himself a candidate for the *Vice-Presidency* of the United States: he says it is an "impotent" office, and should only be filled by men of "genus."

ARTIGAS.

This noted chief, who, for a period of years, governed the eastern bank of the River Plate, and under whose flag privateers sail the ocean, is not dead, as supposed. Overpowered by his rival Ramirez, he fled for protection to Dr. Francia, the Supreme Dictator of Paraguay. This Dictator, raised to his office by the free suffrage of his countrymen, unites all civil and military power in his own person, and rules without any written code of laws. He received *Artigas* and gave him an asylum. But the latter becoming restless endeavored to raise troops with which to re-conquer his native country. And Dr. Francia, in order to prevent his disturbing the peace of his kingdom, arrested and confined him in a convent, where he now remains closely watched.

COTTON IN PENNSYLVANIA.

We are very happy to hear of the several very successful products in Pennsylvania, of that valvable plant Cotton, the staple commodity of southern production. We have been favored with a view of a fine specimen, (little inferior to the best Southern,) planted by a southern gentleman at his summer residence, near Germantown. He has near half an acre in a very thriving state, and from the favorable condition of the soil, promises a propitious product. Is it not possible to bring this valuable plant into cultivation, in Pennsylvania? Yes! we notice with pleasure, several experiments, and from the products of each, we are justly authorised to say, it bids fair for commencement. It would, certainly, be a very desirable object, if we could substitute Cotton for the many worthless weeds which infest so much land in many parts of Pennsylvania, which would both improve the land and give employment to many who are in want, stimulate them to industry, which would dissipate idleness and its train of followers, render ample compensation to the employer, as well as a just remuneration to the employed. *Poulson.*

From the Franklin Gazette.

The following letter, relating to a subject drawn before the public by Judge Johnson's Life of Greene, may not be uninteresting to our readers. It was, we believe, first published in the year 1803.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23, 1793.

SIR—Believing that there may be times and occasions on which my opinions of the anonymous letters and their author, as delivered to the army in the year 1783, may be turned to some *personal* and *malignant* purpose, I do hereby declare, that I did not, at the time of writing my address, regard you as the author of said letters: and further, that I have since had sufficient reason for believing that the object of the author was *just, honorable* and *friendly* to the country, though the means suggested by him were certainly liable to much misunderstanding and abuse. I am, sir, with great regard, your most obedient servant,

GEO. WASHINGTON

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Esq.

An Infant Lambert.—In a country village, about 12 miles from Bristol, England, there is a child, whose present appearance bids fair to equal, if not surpass, the wonderful prodigy of Leicester. The child is only six months old, measures seven inches round the arm wrist, and nine inches three quarters at the small of the leg; he is supposed to weigh between 40 and 50 pounds. He is quite a burden to be held long in the arms, appears lively and healthy; the flesh firm and hard, and is asserted by his mother to have commenced eating animal food at a fortnight old.—*Eng. paper.*